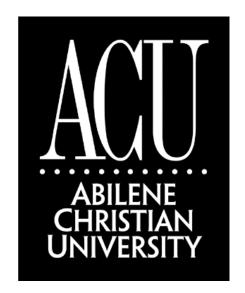
Assembly, Testing, and Installation of the Fast RPC Muon Trigger Upgrade for PHENIX



Rusty Towell of Abilene Christian University for the



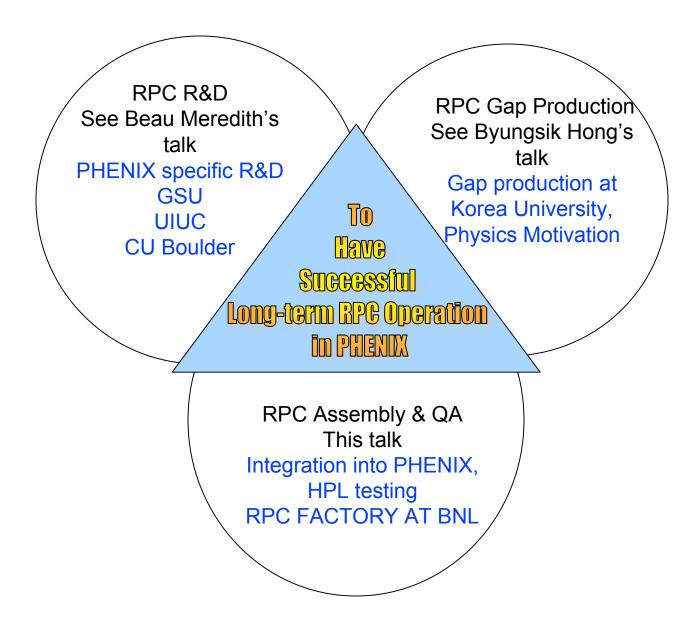




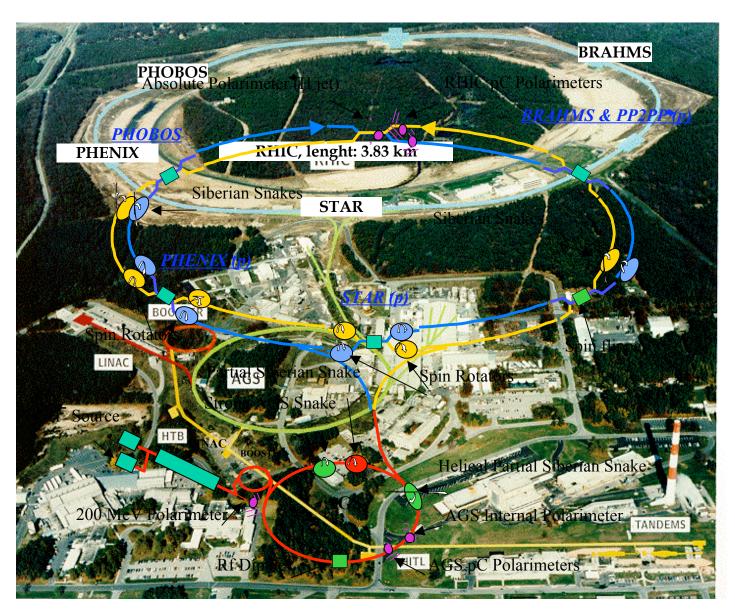
RPC2007

The IX International Workshop on Resistive Plate Chambers and Related Detectors 13 - 16 February 2008 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India

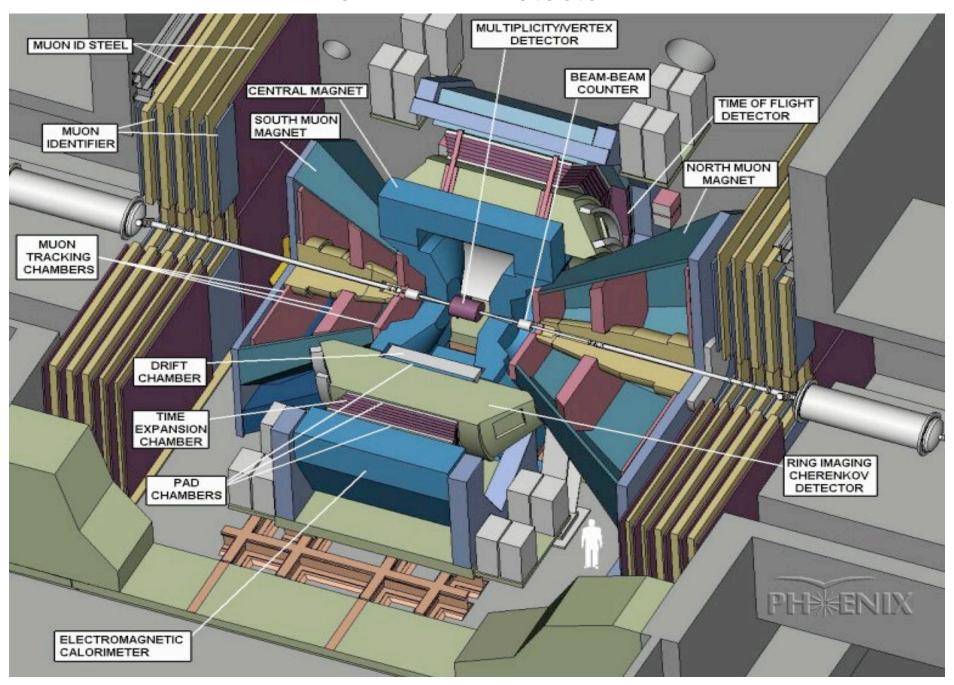
RPC Technology in PHENIX



Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) also collides polarized protons

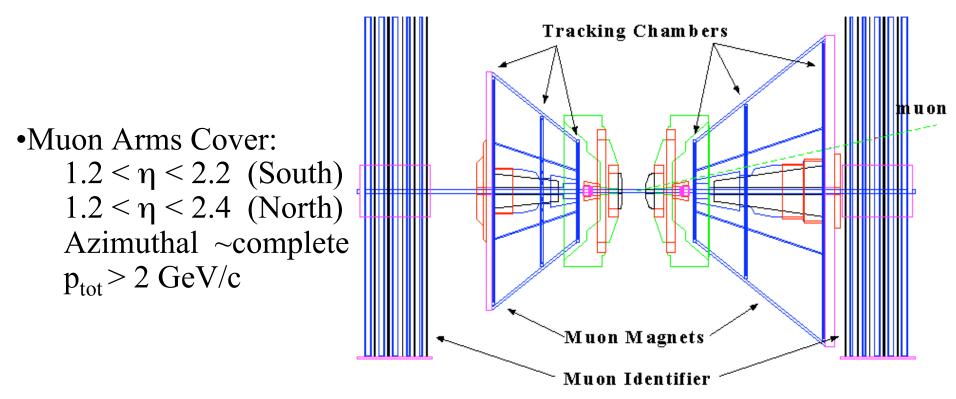


The PHENIX Detector



PHENIX Muon Arms

- •Tracking with 3 stations of cathode strip chambers in magnetic field to measure the momentum of the muons.
- •Muon Identification with 5 layers of chambers and steel.
- •Triggering on muons using the Muon Identifier.



The PHENIX Collaboration

Universidade de São Paulo, Instituto de Física, Caix a Postal 66318, São Paulo CEP05315-970, Brazil

Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529, Taiwan

China Institute of Atomic Energy (CIAE), Beijing, People's Republic of China

Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Charles University, Ovocnytrh 5, Praha 1, 116 36, Prague, Czech Republic

Czech Technical University, Zikova 4, 166 36 Prague 6, Czech Republic

Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Na Slovance 2,

182 21 Prague 8, Czech Republic

Helsinki Institute of Physics and University of Jyväskylä, P.O.Box 35, FI-40014 Jyväskylä, Finland

Dapnia, CEA Saday, F-91191, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS-IN2P3, Route de Saclay,

F-91128, Palaiseau, France

Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire (LPC), Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS-IN2P3,

Clermont-Fd. 63177 Aubiere Cedex . France

IPN-Orsay, Universite Paris Sud, CNRS-IN2P3, BP1, F-91406, Orsay, France

SUBATECH (Ecole des Mines de Nantes, CNRS-IN2P3, Université de Nantes)

BP 20722 - 44307, Nantes, France

Institut für Kemphysik, University of Münster, D-48149 Münster, Germany

Debrecen University, H-4010 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, Hungary

ELTE, Eötvös Loránd University, H - 1117 Budapest Pázmány P. s. 1/A Hungary

KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA KFKI RMKI),

H-1525 Budapest 114, POBox 49, Budapest, Hungary

Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, India

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay 400 085, India

Weizmann Institute, Rehov ot 76100, Israel

Center for Nuclear Study, Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo,

Toky o 113-0033, Japan

Hroshima University, Kagamiyama, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8526, Japan

KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan

Ky oto Univ ersity, Ky oto 606-8502, Japan

Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki 851-0193, Japan

RIKEN. The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research. Wako. Saitama 351-0198, Japan

Physics Department, Rikkyo University, 3-34-1 Nishi-kebukuro, Toshima, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan

Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Oh-okayama, Meguro, Tokyo 152-8551, Japan

hstitute of Physics, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan

Waseda University, Advanced Research Institute for Science and Engineering, 17 Kikui-cho,

Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0044, Japan

Chonbuk National University, Jeoniu, Korea

Ew ha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea

KAERI, Cyclotron Application Laboratory, Seoul, South Korea

Kangnung National University, Kangnung 210-702, South Korea

Korea University, Seoul, 136-701, Korea

My ongji University, Yongin, Ky onggido 449-728, Korea

System Electronics Laboratory, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea

Yonsei University, IPAP, Seoul 120-749, Korea

IHEP Protvino, State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics,

Protvino, 142281, Russia

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Moscow Region, Russia

Russian Research Center "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia

PNPI, Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Leningrad region, 188300, Russia

Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Vorob'evy Gory, Moscow 119992. Russia

Department of Physics, Lund University, Box 118, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden



14 Countries: 69 Institutions



Abilene Christian University, Abilene, TX 79699, U.S.

Collider-Accelerator Department, Brookhav en National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973-5000, U.S.

Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973-5000, U.S.

University of California - Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521, U.S.

University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, U.S.

Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 and Nevis Laboratories, Irvington, NY 10533, U.S.

Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL 32901, U.S.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306, U.S.

Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303, U.S.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801, U.S.

bw a State University, Ames, IA 50011, U.S.

Law rence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA 94550, U.S.

Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545, U.S.

University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, U.S.

Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-9337, U.S.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, PA 18104-5586, U.S.

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, U.S.

New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003, U.S.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, U.S.

RIKEN BNL Research Center, Brookhay en National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973-5000, U.S.

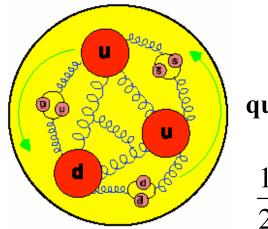
Chemistry Department, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, SUNY, NY 11794-3400, U.S.

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11794, U.S.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, U.S.

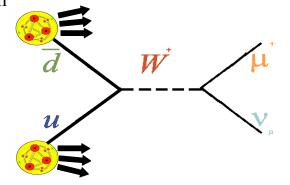
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235, U.S.

Motivation: The Origin of the Proton Spin



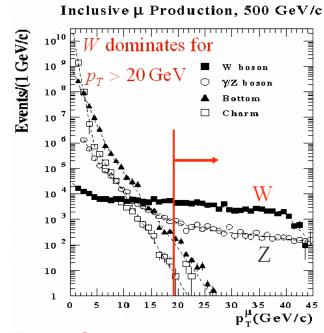
orbital angular momentum

quark spin $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta G + I$



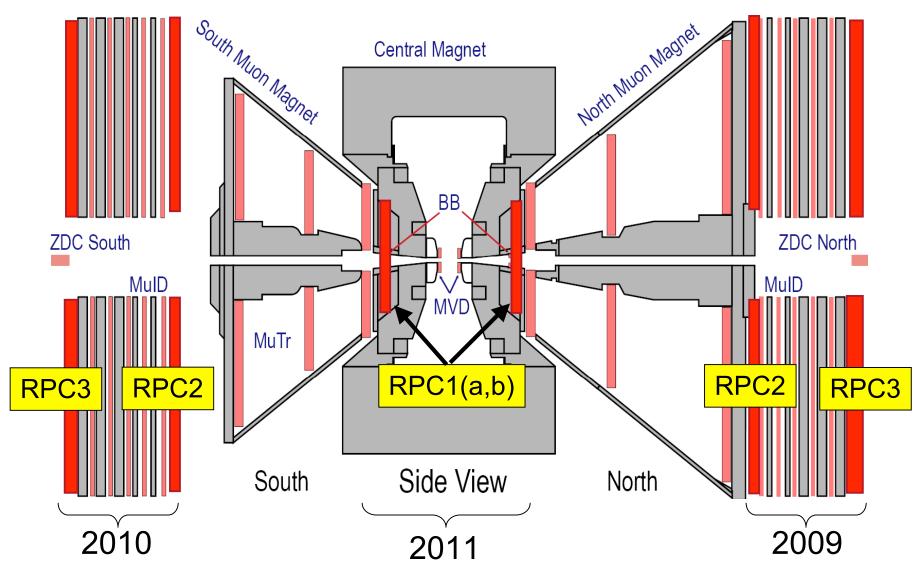
Experiment

- \sqrt{s} = 500 GeV polarized pp collisions
- Probe the quark and anti-quark spin contributions via high momentum muons from the W bosons
- Need to at least increase rejection factor of muon arms from ~500 to 6,000
 - We aim to have a rejection factor of ~ 10,000



For more details refer to Byunsik Hong's Talk from Wednesday

Scope of the PHENIX RPC Trigger Upgrade and Schedule



Integration

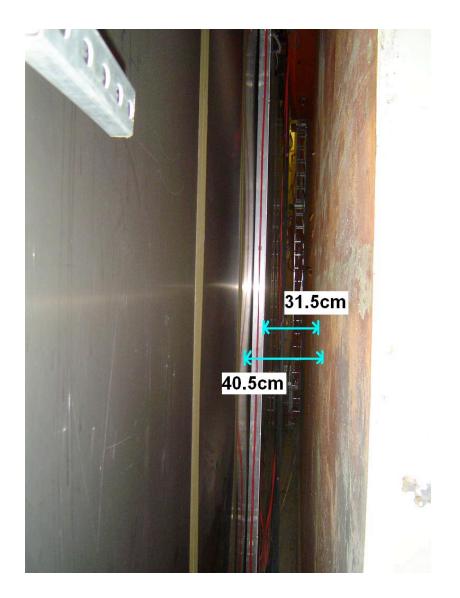
- Upgrading can be more challenging than initial construction!
- Existing infrastructure must be relocated
 - Cable trays
 - Rack platforms
 - Shielding blocks, ...
- Small gaps
 - Requires a thin detector design
 - Installation is in a confined space
 - Not easy to do any maintenance or repairs after installation.

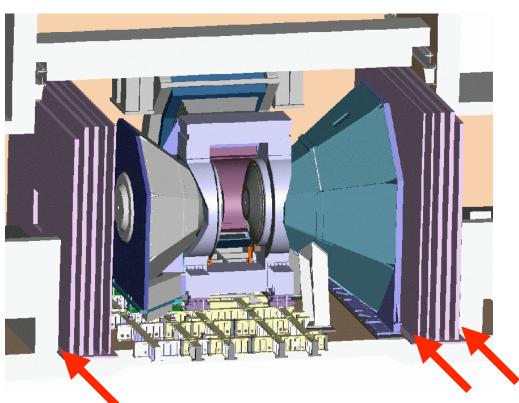
Cable Trays Must be Moved





Narrow Gaps in Station 2 & 3

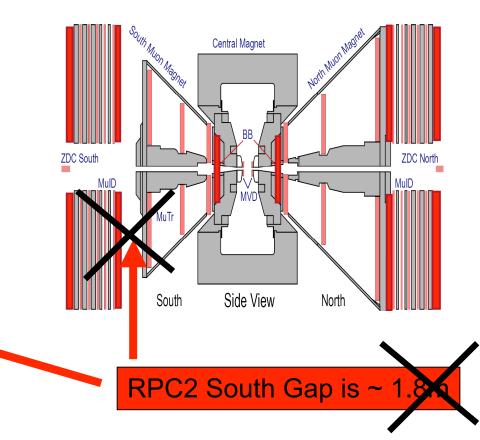




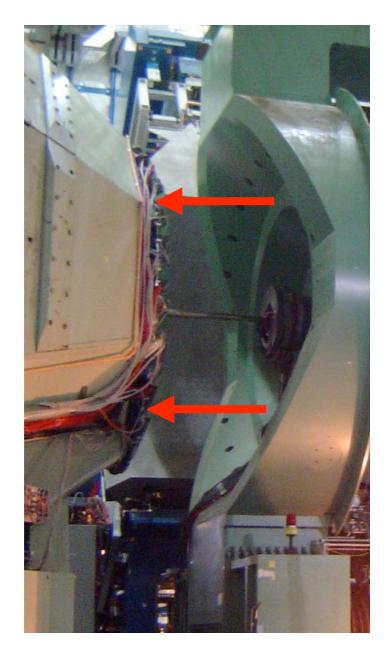
Some gaps are as small as 13 cm in places.

Even RPC2 South is a Challange



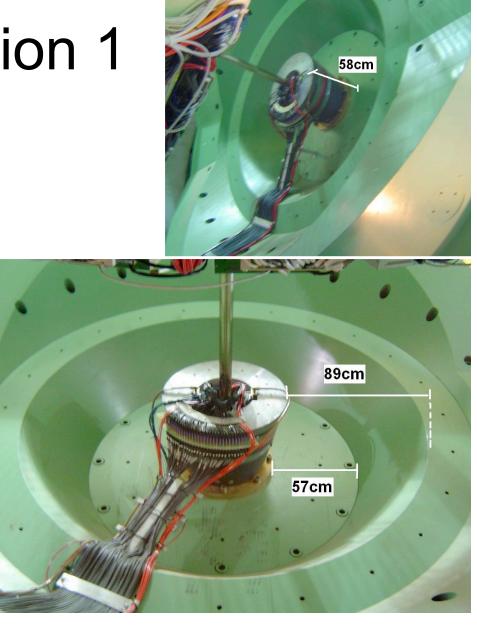


... when the SMMis in data taking position. But during maintenance there are only cm's to spare.



SMM Retracted for maintenance

Station 1



Station 3 limits Maximum RPC Module Size





Half Octant Mockup Test



PHENIX Design

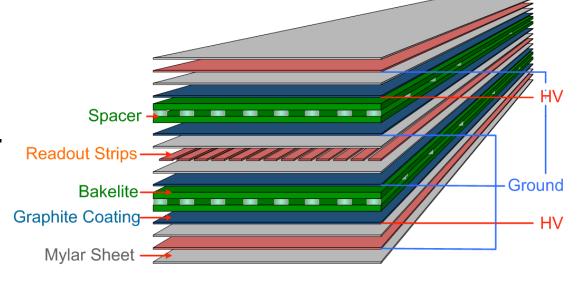
PHENIX RPC detector requirement

Efficiency	> 95%
Time resolution	≤ 3 ns
Average cluster size	≤ 2 strips
Rate capability	0.5 kHz/cm ²
Number of streamers	< 10 %

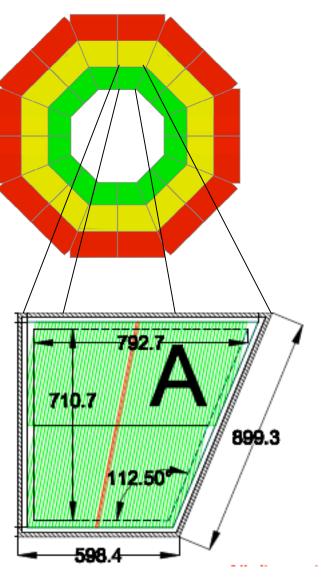
Our requirements are Very similar to those Of the CMS end caps.

Therefore we are taking advantage of their work.

Thanks!



PHENIX Readout Planes



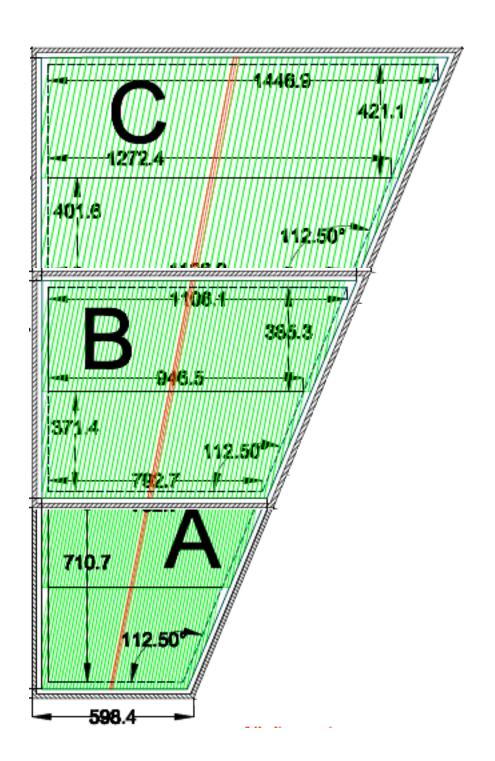
- Each double gap module contains 1 'pseudoradial' readout plane
- Read out occurs at inner and outer radius of unterminated strips

RPC1: 32 RPC detector modules (768 readout channels)

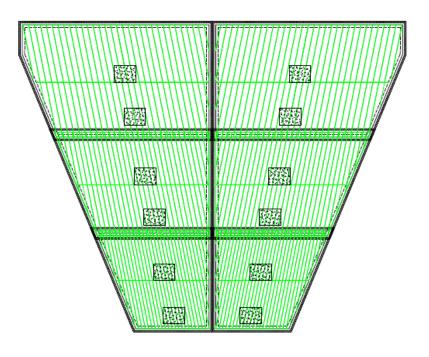
RPC2: 128 RPC detector modules

(15392 readout channels)

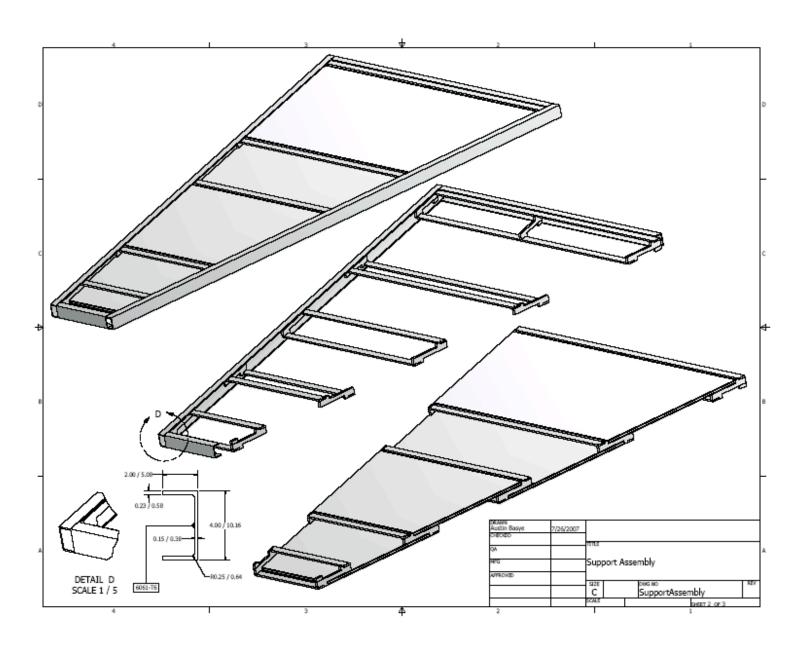
RPC3: 96 RPC detector modules (11488 readout channels)



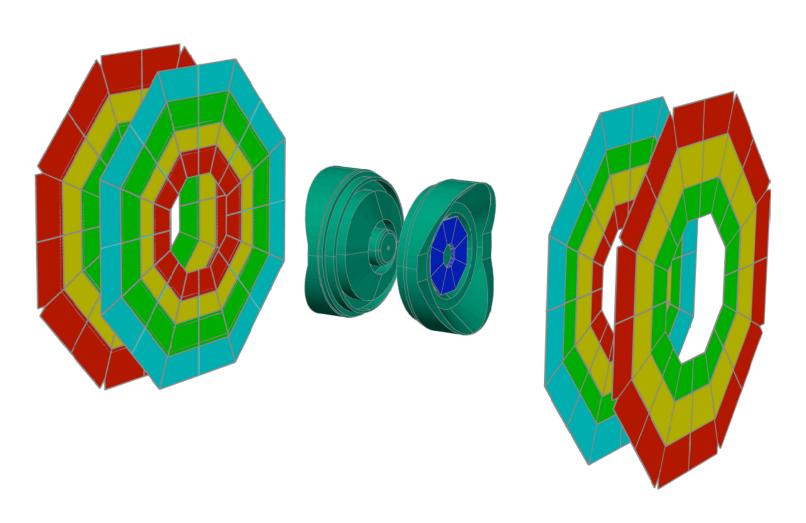
Half Octants and Octants



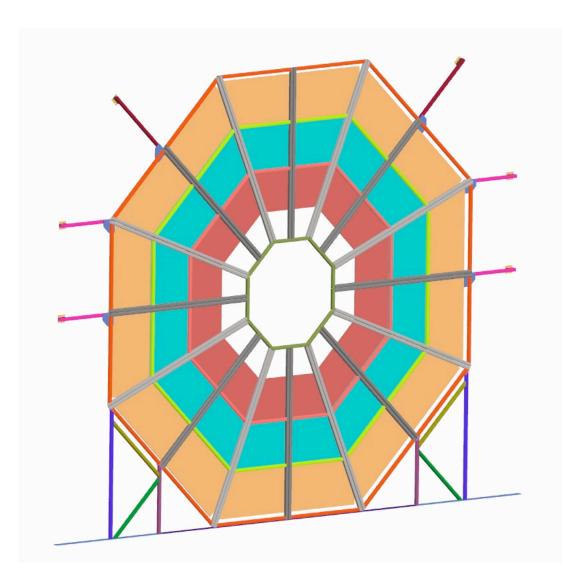
Half octant construction



Complete PHENIX RPC System (hanging in space)

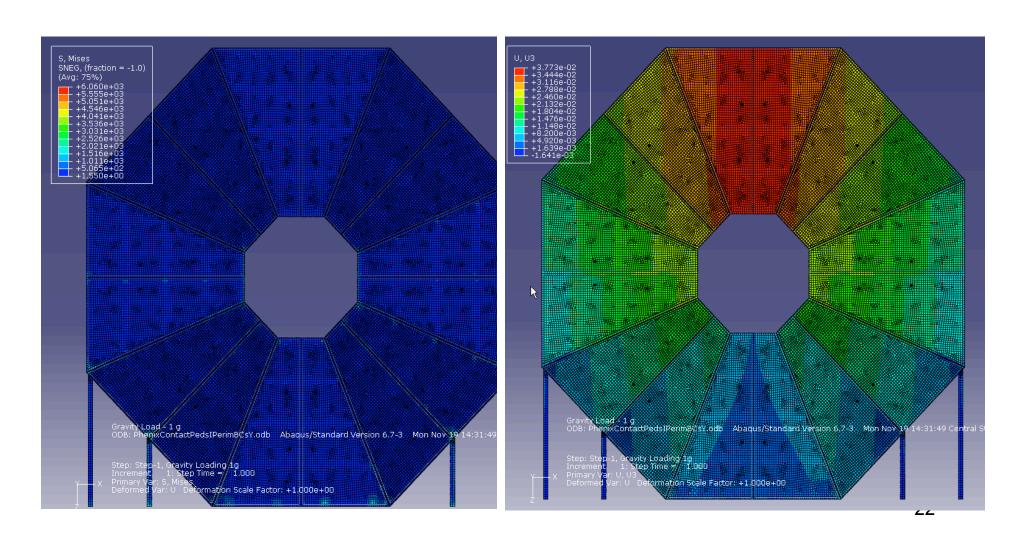


RPC2 and RPC 3 Installation Plan

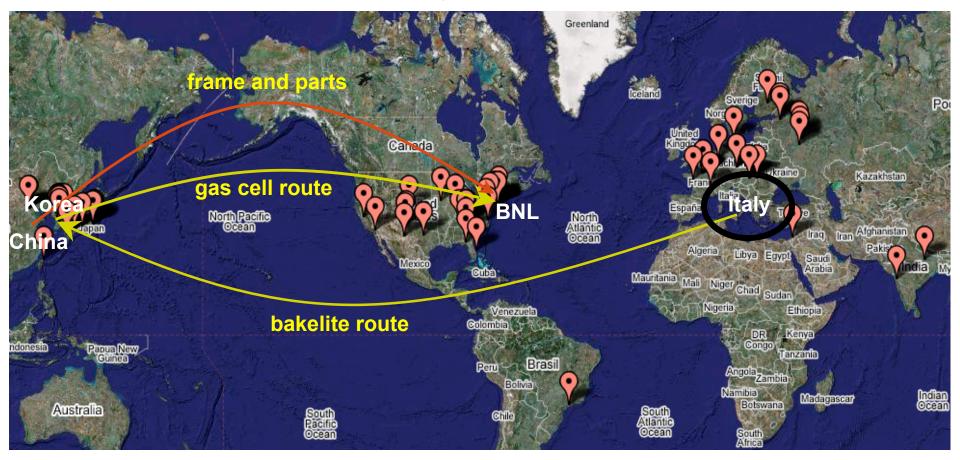


- Structure is half octant frames attached at inner and outer radius and a pedestal.
- Initial finite
 element analysis
 of RPC2 and
 RPC3 structure
 has been
 completed.

Maximum Stress and Deflection are below acceptable levels



Flow Chart of RPC production for PHENIX



- ► Bakelites are produced and cut in Italy ► Gas gaps are produced at Korea University
- ►RPC frame & parts are procured in China (CIAE) ► Final assembly is done at BNL.



In December 2007, 54 1.3m x 2.8m "CMS quality" bakelite sheets were produced by the Italian bakelite company for the first time in several years.

- In January a group from PHENIX traveled to Pavia and with lots of help from our CMS friends tested the bakelite.
- Thanks to Paolo Vitulo, Giuseppe Iaselli, and Giuseppe Belli!

Italian Bakelite Production



Bakelite Quality Control

The bakelite was tested

acceptable resistivity

$$1 \cdot 10^{10} \Omega \cdot cm < \rho_{Average} < 6 \cdot 10^{10} \Omega \cdot cm$$

uniform resistivity

$$\frac{\sigma}{\rho_{Average}}$$
 < 0.5

thickness

smoothness

$$R_a < 0.2 \mu m$$

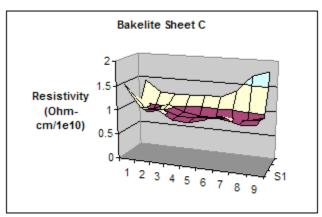
Detailed Destructive Testing

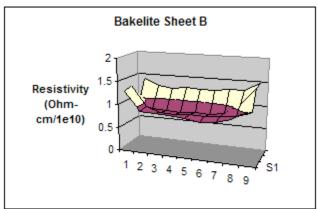
- 3 sheets were cut into 30 cm x 30 cm pieces and the resistivity was measured at 4 points on each little piece.
- Other qualities were spot checked.
- All 3 sheets were found to meet our specifications.

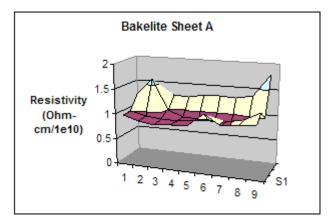


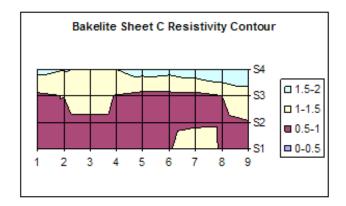


Bulk Resistivity Measurement

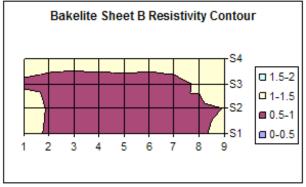




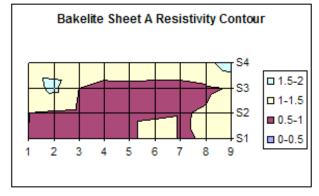




Average	1.08E+10 Ωcm
Standard Deviation	2.38E+09
Standard Deviation	
/Average	0.220703



Average	1.022E+10 Ωcm
Standard Deviation	2.253E+09
Standard Deviation /Average	0.2204842

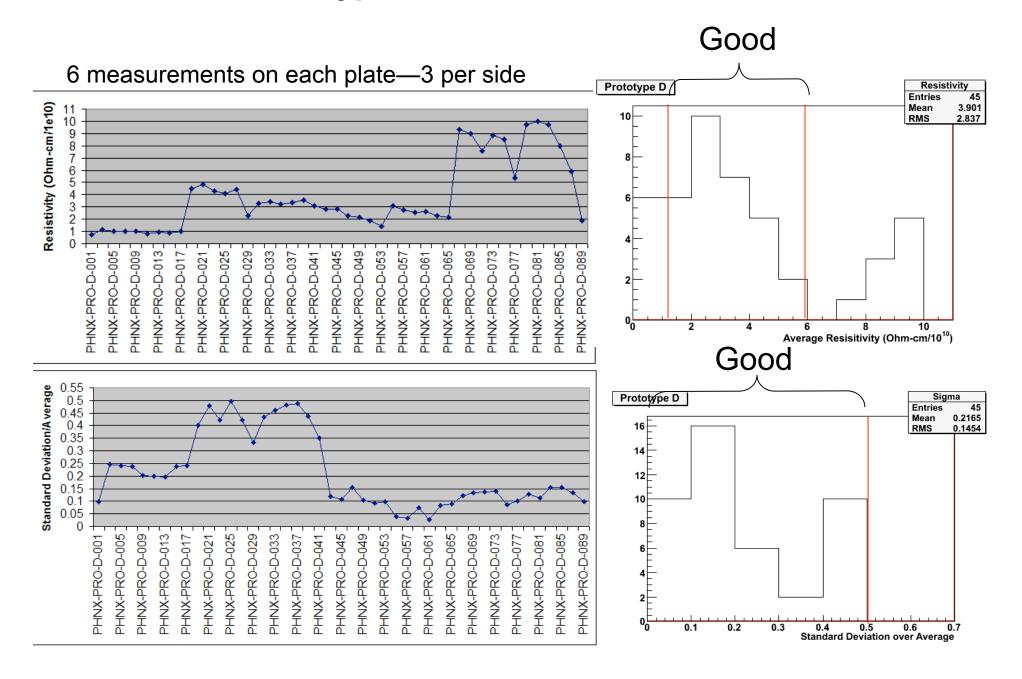


Average	1.08E+10 Ωcm
Standard Deviation	2.2E+09
Standard Deviation /Average	0.202451 27

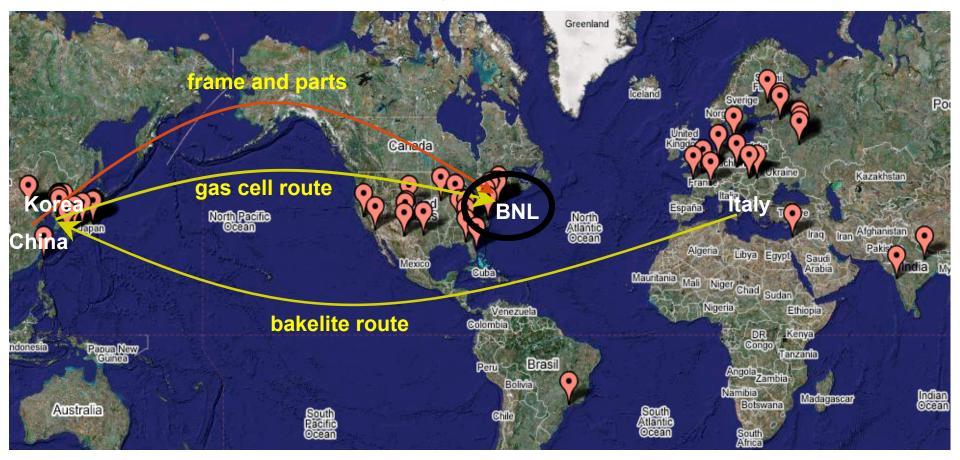
Testing the other 51 sheets

- The remaining 51 sheets were tested:
 - Bulk resistivity at 6 points on the perimeter.
 - Spot checked for other specifications.
- Results:
 - 6 produced with the wrong thickness (2.2mm)
 - 6 produced with average resisitivity < $10^{10} \Omega$ cm
 - 9 produced with average resisitivity > 6*10¹⁰ Ω cm
 - 30 sheets met our specifications
- Total Yield was 33/54 sheets or ~60%.

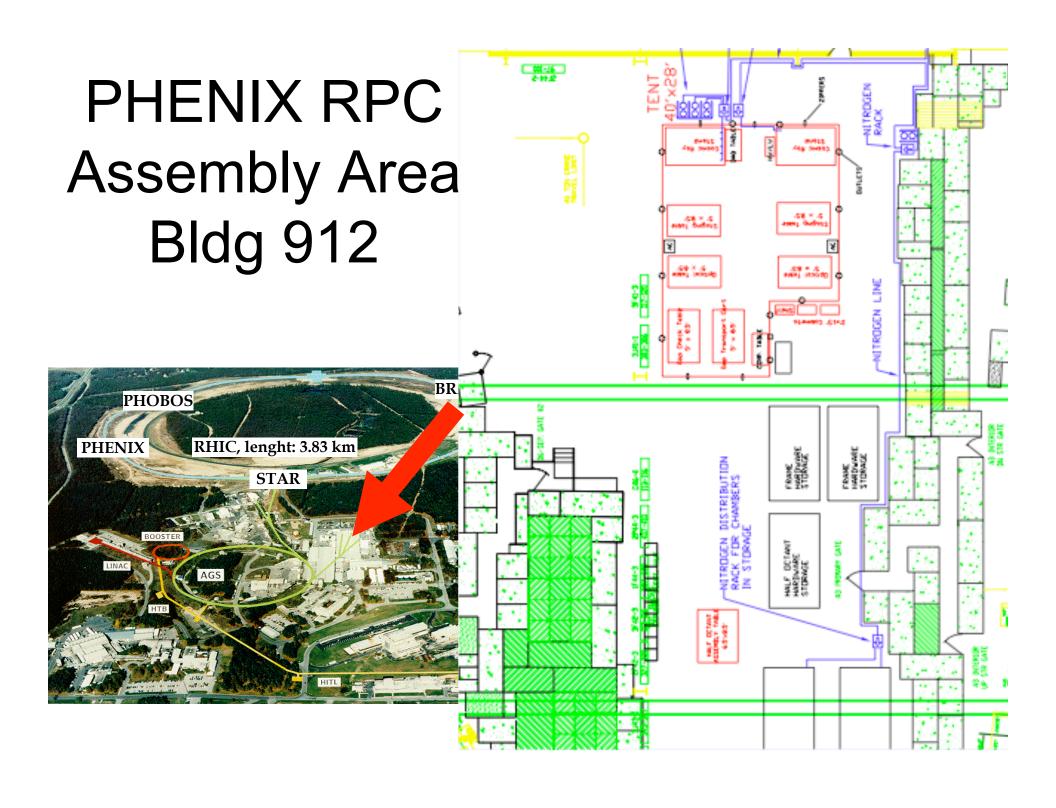
Results for Prototype D Sheets



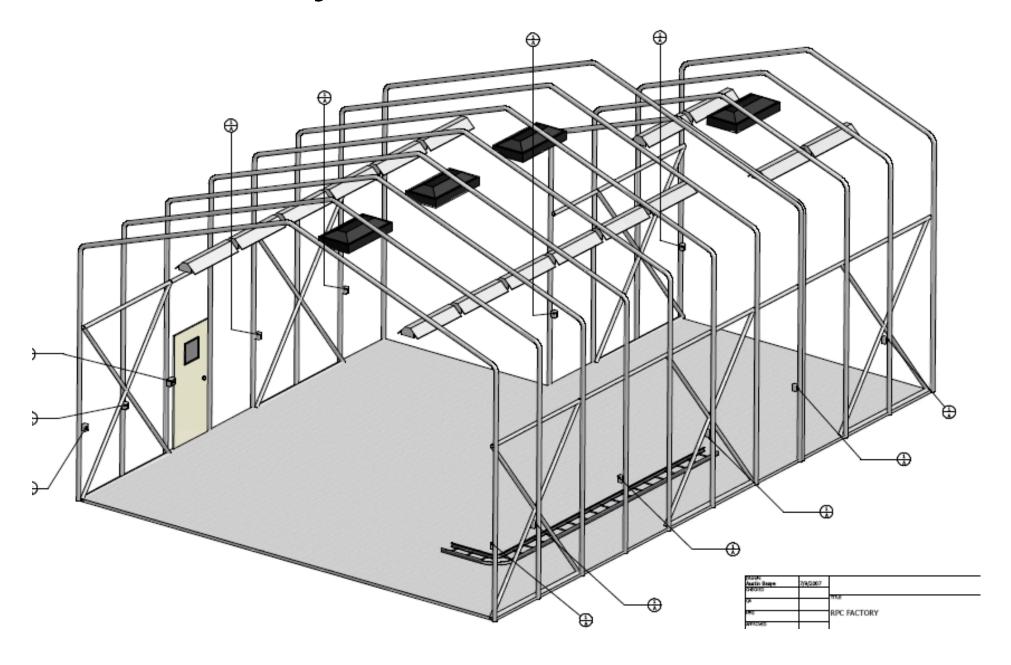
Flow Chart of RPC production for PHENIX

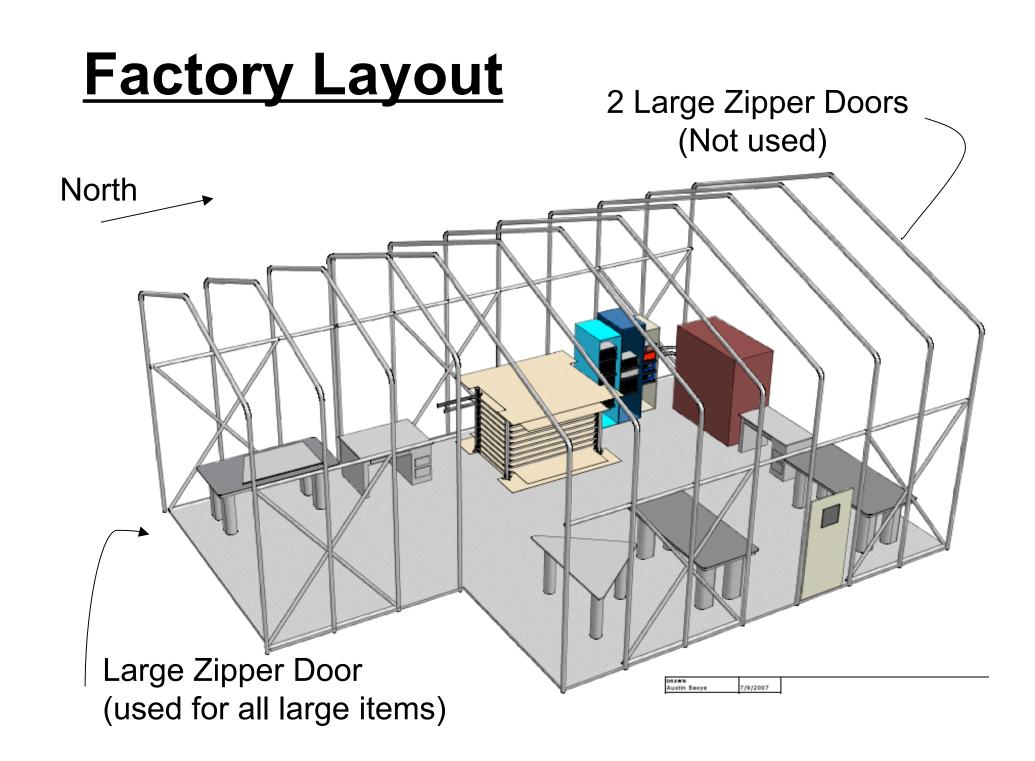


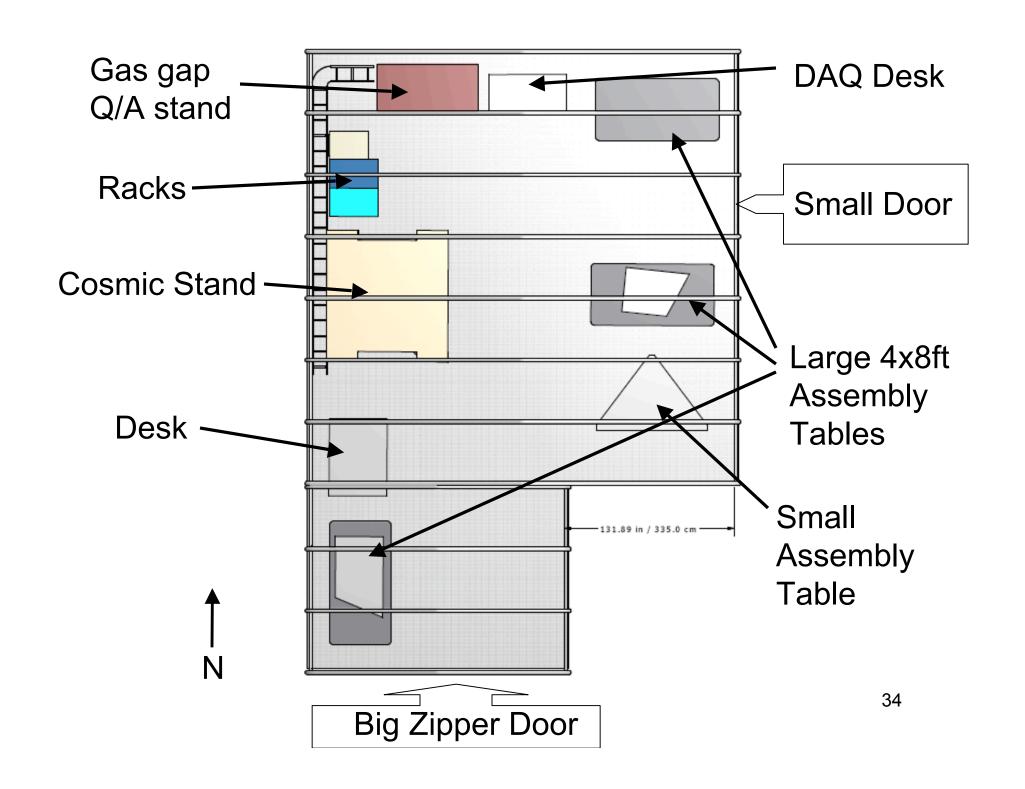
- ► Bakelites are produced and cut in Italy ► Gas gaps are produced at Korea University
- ►RPC frame & parts are procured in China (CIAE) ► Final assembly is done at BNL.



Recycled PHENIX Tent







Factory Processes

- 1. Storage of Gas Gaps
- 2. Initial QA of parts
 - a. Leak test, popped spacer test
 - b. Dark current test
- 3. Module assembly
- 4. Module QA

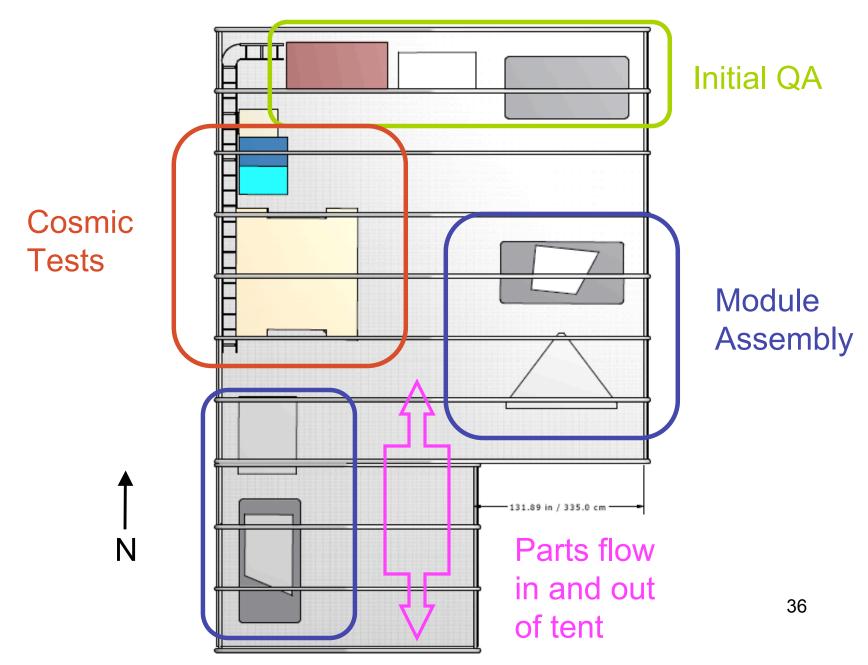
Inside

Tent

- a. Leak test
- b. Cosmic tests
- 5. Storage of Modules
- 6. Half Octant assembly
- 7. Final QA of Half Octant
- 8. Storage of Half Octants

Tests and assembly modeled after CMS, Thanks to Archana Sharma, Gabriella Pugliese,

Flow of work in the factory



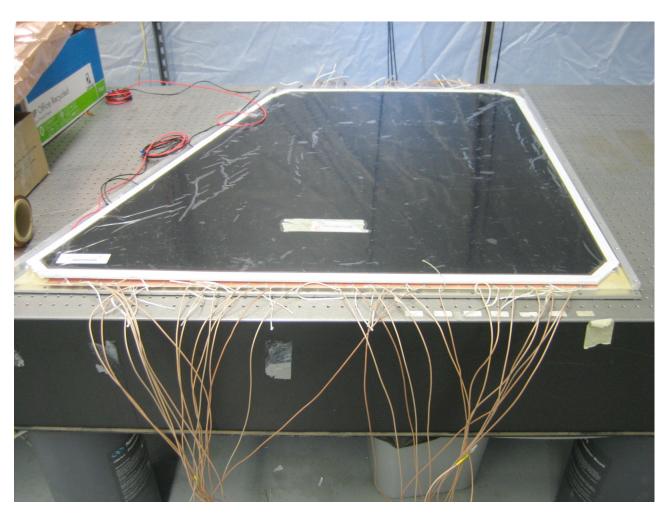
First Gap Tests

Parts for 3 prototype chambers are now at BNL



Prototype Assembly

Currently we are assembling 3 station 2 prototype modules.



Summary

- PHENIX is upgrading our muon trigger by adding 6 stations of RPCs.
- When this upgrade is completed, it will allow us to learn more about the spin structure of the proton.
- Much of our design had been patterned after the CMS end-cap RPCs.
- We expect to start assembling RPCs this summer so they can be installed next summer.
- Special thanks to the CMS RPC team and to the extended RPC community for all the help you've given us!